Book. II-27—45,004—14-11-29.

L.S.G. (19 3/) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No. 210 — P.H

DATED 6-2-1931

[Despatch Abstract.]

Cholera - Bellary Municipality - report on outbreak - Recorded.

DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* ..... 19 .

Subject.

Detailed report on the outbreak of Cholera in the Bellary Municipality as required in para 29 of Annexure to G.O. No: 2073 PH., dated 19-10-1927.

J

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE Reg No 14 DEC 1930 BELLARY

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH 2802 Ep 18 DEC 1930

ENCLOSURES.
No. One
.....
Spare copies .....

No. 1248

Station Bellary. , *Dated the* 10th December 1930. 19

From (Name) M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Rao Garu, B.A.B.L,

(Designation) Chairman Municipal Council Bellary.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Local Self Government Department.

Madras.

Sir, Thro'

The Collector of Bellary

and

Thro'

The Director of Public Health, Madras.

C 7271/30 - Bco
16-12-30

I submit herewith the report No: 789 dated 3-12-30 of the Health Officer in original on the above subject duly countersigned by me.

Forwarded to the Director of Public Health, Madras.

Narayana Rao
Chairman, M.C.
11-12-30

I.M/11/12
C/W
Collector,
Bellary.
15-12-30

11 12 30

Cholera.

Public Health Department.

Office of the Director of Public Health,
Madras,
R.No.2802-1-Epdmc., Dated the 17th. January 1931.

F o r w a r d e d.

20.1.31

Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Director of Public Health, Madras.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local Self-Government, Public Health Department,
Madras.

T.M.P.19
Exd. 19-1-'31.

3/

Dd 6/12/30 No. 789. Office of the Municipal Health Officer.

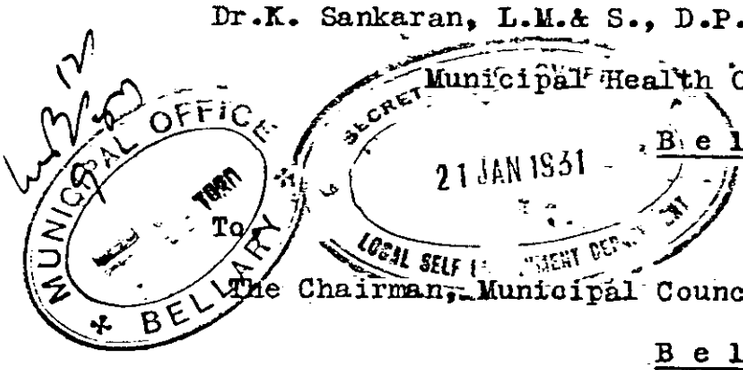
Bellary. D/3rd December 1930.

From,

Dr.K. Sankaran, L.M.& S., D.P.H.,(Cal.,)

Municipal Health Officer,

Bellary.



To

The Chairman, Municipal Council,

Bellary.

Sir,

Subject:- Detailed report on cholera as called for in para 29 of G.O. 2073P.H., D/19-10-1927.

The first epidemic of cholera for the year terminated in the Municipality on 5-5-30-Vide this office C.R.331/H.O./30 dated 23-5-30. This epidemic was completely confined to one part of the Municipality known as Cowl Bazaar. The total number of attacks were 33.

The second epidemic began on 5-8-30, and lasted till 11-11-30 with indigenous attacks totalling 86.

This epidemic was confined initially to the part of th Bellary known as Brucepet, from 5-8-30 to 12-10-30, since when cases began to occur in the other parts also i.e., Cowl Bazaar. However the number of cases in this part of the town in the second epidemic were only 10 cases.

Causes leading to the outbreak:- The protected water supply of the town was at no time incriminated. Infection was very severe in parts of the district immediately surrounding Bellary Town such as the Bellary Taluk, The Alukr Taluk and Sirguppa Taluk during the months of July and August. This infection was for a time prevented from spreading to Bellary by picketting of the road and railway routes; but later, repeated arrivals

P.T.O.

from heavily infected areas (Bellary being the head quarters of the district) started infection in the Municipality itself. This spread proved impracticable to prevent, when the immediately surrounding villages, wherefrom the Municipality gets several of its routine food supply such as ghee, vegetables, milk, fruits (water meloons) etc., were very heavily infected.

There were 5 imported cases of cholera before the onset of the 1st indigenous cases in the town. The season of incidence coincides with the height of fly breeding.

Route of infection:- has been stated in the preceeding paragraphs. No definite article of food or drink could be specifically pointed out as having been the cause of persistence of the infection. A few early cases occurred amongst milk vendors but the milk was stopped from being sold or used in each of these cases promptly.
For a time in the middle period of the epidemic the dobies were getting the attacks severely but in nearly all these cases infection was traced to an infected village called Cherukunta, on the banks of a streamlet 5 miles away to which some of the Bellary Dobies resort for washing clothes. This place was visited and the water sources disinfected by the municipal staff. Similarly all other dobies' resorts were also treated and supervised.

The mode of occurrence in sporse cases spread out all over Brucepet and later in Cowl Bazaar unrestricted to any castes or communities defying ordinary methods of control by treatment of water supplies, supervision of milk etc., pointed to the fly as the only general source of transmission of the disease. It is remarkable that the whole of the Fort Area and Cantonment

where the inhabitants are of the richer classes with a developed sanitary ~~sanitary~~ conscience, there was not a single case, either in the 1st or in the 2nd epidemics although these areas are entirely dependent on water transported in carts either from wells or from distant street fountains.

The severity of the ~~x~~the epidemic:- The total number of indigenous cases that occurred in the second epidemic were 86 of which 52 died. There were 12 imported cases of which 5 died. The case mortality in the 2 together was 58.1% as against a case mortality of 50 % in the 1st epidemic.

Special circumstances and features:- Mention has already been made to the remarkable fact that in spite of intimate association between the several parts of Bellary Town, the 1st epidemic was entirely confined to Cowl Bazaar and the 2nd epidemic was for quite a long time confined to Brucepet and passed lightly over ~~be~~ Cowl Bazaar even when it ~~xxi~~ ultimately did touch it, although there is no appreciable difference between these two regions from the sanitary point of view.

Neither of the epidemics had touched the Cantonment or ~~the~~ the Fort Areas which are entirely occupied by the wealthier and more educated classes although these depend on water supply which are not so easily amenable to public health control.

Measures taken to combat the epidemic:- 3 cholera centres for Brucepet and one centre for Cowl Bazaar were kept open throughout the period for emergency requirements and as headquarters of the staff employed. Sufficient stock of medicines and disinfectants were always maintained at these places. 4 ~~x~~ extra thoties were employed under the control of 2 maistries one of whom was provided with a bicycle and often extra toties and staff were drafted on whenever the situation required. Every case unisolated in the hospital was provided with a toti

to take care of the sanitary disposal of the discharges. Separate male and female attendants were posted to the isolation shed in the Head Quarters Hospital.

All the wells still in use in the city either for domestic purposes or for drinking purposes were systematically chlorinated.

The usual disinfection of all clothes, houses etc., in all infected houses were attended to by 2 coolies.

Early in the season the Sub Assistant Surgeon, Cowl Bazaar Dispensary was posted to help me in the evenings for the epidemic duty, especially in regard to inoculation of anti-cholera vaccine. Later even this having proved insufficient an extra hand was sanctioned to be appointed; but no qualified hand was available. A local private practitioner one Dr. T.Y. Narayana Rao consented to assist me in these duties on an honorarium of Rs 40/- per month and for a time his services were a valuable help in the task. Towards the close of the epidemic some of the other medical practitioners also helped in carrying on with inoculations. The total number of inoculations carried out during the year were 5189 besides 435 persons who were protected by bilivaccine.

Amongst inoculated there were 2 attacks and 1 death. the case of death occurred in a man who was attacked on the day subsequent to inoculation.

There was one attack amongst the bilivaccinated 2 months after the administration of the vaccine and the case survived.

Bacterio-phage.:- Towards the close of the epidemic a unit from the King Institute, Guindy arrived at Bellary under Dr. Suryanarayana Murthy for investigating the efficacy of Bacteriophage as a cholera protective. The protected water supplies were phaged for 3 days continuously.

Some of the wells that are still in use in Bellary were a lso phaged, How far this measure helped to terminate the epidemic is a moot point.

K Sankaran
Health Officer. 4/12/30

Copy to the Director of Public Health, Madras.

,, The Collector, Bellary.

,, District Health Officer, Bellary.

,, District Medical Officer, Bellary.

Countersigned..

Maiyanaikan
Chairman 10/12/30
M.C. Bellary

hmr
10-12-30

Sectt. II-5 (a)—60,606—5-11-29.

LSG (P&H) DEPARTMENT.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
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When signed ..		
When despatched ..		

Cholera - Bellary Municipality
Report on outbreak
recorded

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 19 .

" " " " ..... " 19

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 4488 From the Coll Bellary P. No. 1248, dated 10/12 1930.

" " ..... " " Coll Bellary Rdsc 727/30 " 16/12 1930.

" " ..... " " DP.It R. 2802-1Epi " 12-1- 1931.

ORDER. No. 210 P.It, dated 6-2- 1931.

Recorded

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Dr. 5.2

28.1.31

29/1.

23/1/31

To Mare Bellary
" Coll. Bellary (Pub)
DP It

Secy

M.I.

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